

5th grade
Day 4 virtual packet
From Mrs. Roberts

Parents,

Due to our last snow day, we will have a fourth virtual day on March 24th, while teachers have the already scheduled professional development day. This packet includes the lessons your child needs to complete for class. Please return the completed packet to the school on Tuesday.

Mrs. Roberts's Virtual Day 4

March 24th

Reading: read the story and answer the questions. Go back to the text to find the answers.

Math: Use the graph to answer the questions.

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. How are the Rockies different from other mountain ranges?
 - (A) They are bigger.
 - (B) They are younger.
 - (C) They have cleaner air.
 - (D) They have more lakes.

2. According to the graphic *The Continental Divide*, why is the Colorado River important?
 - (A) It sends water to the north.
 - (B) It stops in Rocky Mountain National Park.
 - (C) It empties into the Gulf of Mexico.
 - (D) It takes water to several big cities.

3. Trees stop growing at about 11,000 feet because _____.
 - (A) it is too sunny and dry for them to grow
 - (B) there is too much wind blowing for them to grow
 - (C) it is too cold and rocky for them to grow
 - (D) there are too many wildflowers for them to grow

4. What is the main idea of the section "From Moose to Marmots"?
 - (A) About 280 kinds of birds have been seen in the park.
 - (B) Different areas of the park are home to different animals.
 - (C) Many wildflowers grow in the park.
 - (D) Trees stop growing at about 11,000 feet.

5. Which animal lives in the park above the tree line?
 - (A) marmots
 - (B) moose
 - (C) elk
 - (D) eagles

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

6. Why is autumn a special time in the park?
- Ⓐ People can hike the Ute Trail.
 - Ⓑ A certain kind of bird turns white.
 - Ⓒ The bighorn sheep come below the tree line.
 - Ⓓ The elk can be heard calling to each other.
7. According to the sidebar *History of Rocky Mountain National Park*, which event took place in 1915?
- Ⓐ Native peoples spent the summer camped in the valleys of the park.
 - Ⓑ The president signed a law creating Rocky Mountain National Park.
 - Ⓒ People began to build mining towns in the park.
 - Ⓓ The Trail Ridge Road was built in the park.
8. How is summer in the park different from other times of year?
- Ⓐ It is more crowded.
 - Ⓑ The main road is closed.
 - Ⓒ All the animals go above the tree line.
 - Ⓓ The elk call to each other.
9. Why does the author tell the reader that the park can be seen by car or on foot?
- Ⓐ to persuade the reader to hike in the park instead of driving through it
 - Ⓑ to inform the reader about different campsites in the park
 - Ⓒ to inform the reader that there are many ways to see the park
 - Ⓓ to persuade the reader to hike when there are many cars during the summer

Quick Check continued on following page

Learning A-Z	level L	Multi-Level	I L L O
Grade	2	Word Count	449
Lexile	630L	Nonfiction • Informational	

Refer to the Focus Question on page 2 of this title to guide discussion and support additional learning connected to the text.

Rocky Mountain National Park is a place of abundant wildlife and majestic mountains. It's also a popular destination for over 4 million visitors every year! Each season brings a new kind of beauty to the park that is appreciated by nature lovers, whether they are traveling by car or on foot. **Rocky Mountain National Park** provides students with a detailed look at the many features of the park and what makes it such a special place. The book can also be used to teach students how to identify an author's purpose and the correct use of proper nouns as names of titles. Part of the National Parks series, this book is also available for levels I and O.

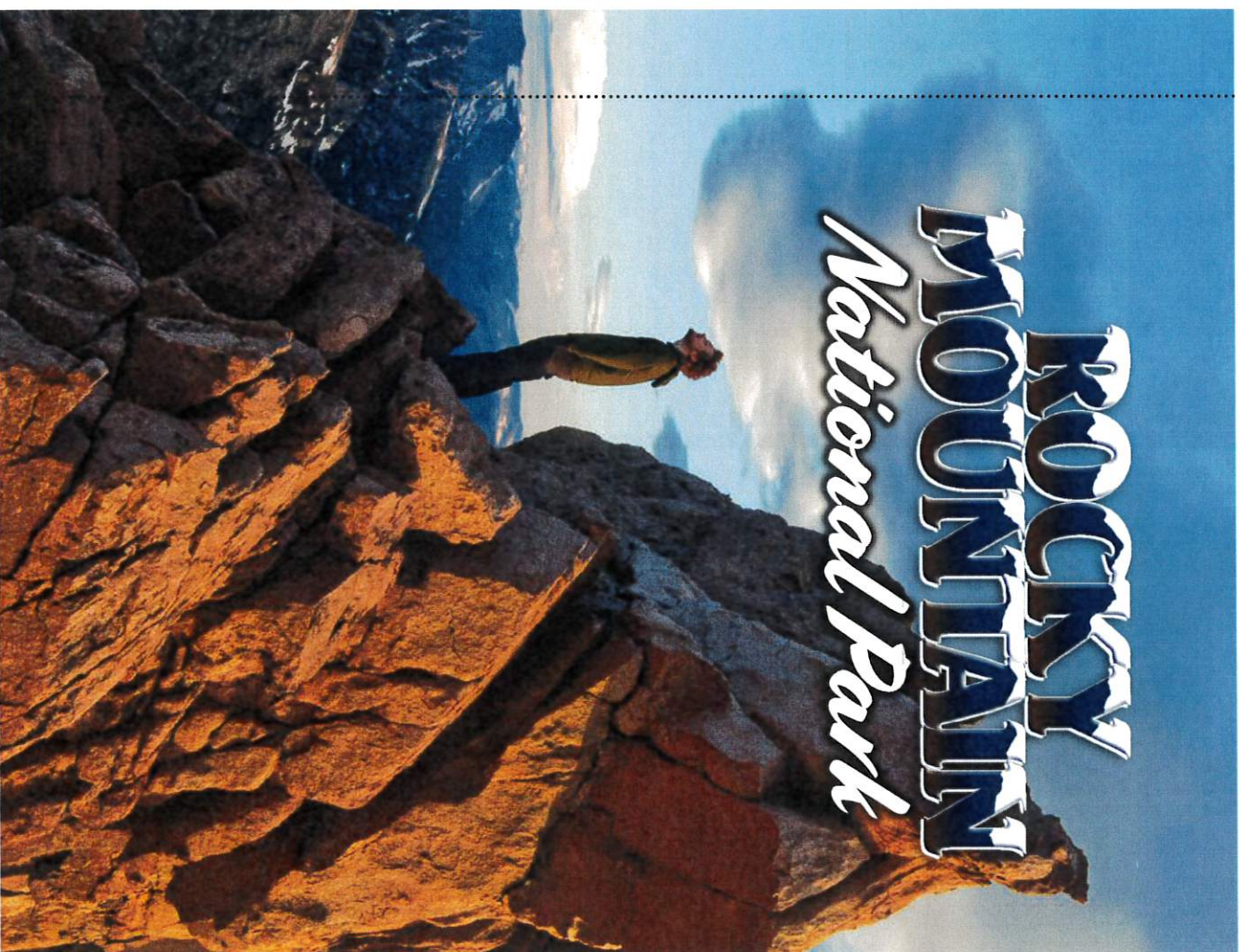
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Written by Sean McCollum



Glossary

autumn (*n.*) page 12

the season after summer and before winter; fall

blends (*v.*) page 10

becomes hard to see because of a likeness in appearance

Continental Divide (*n.*) page 6

a chain of mountains in North America that separates the rivers that flow east into the Atlantic Ocean and the rivers that flow west into the Pacific Ocean

national park (*n.*) page 4

an area of government- owned land protected for its importance

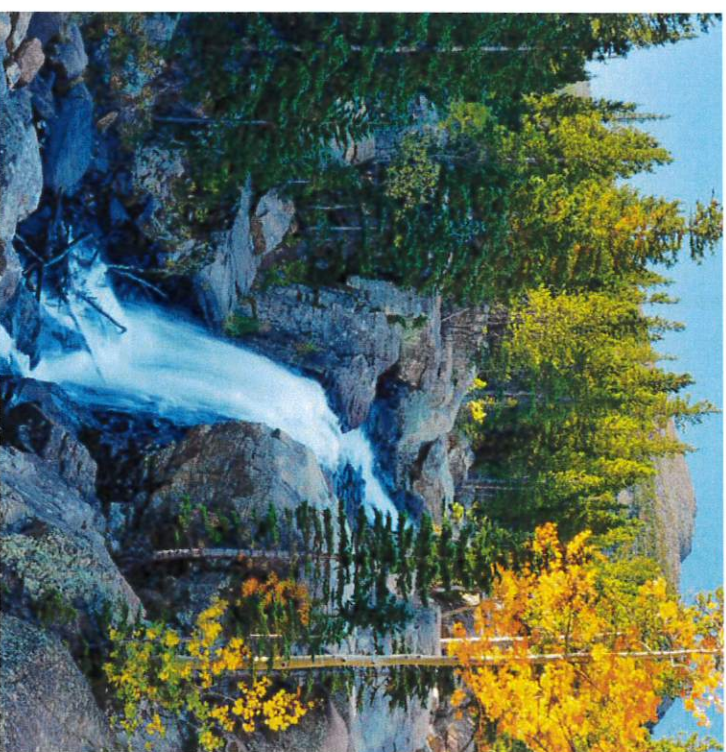
peaks (*n.*) page 4

the pointed tops of mountains

ranges (*n.*) page 5

rows of mountains that are connected

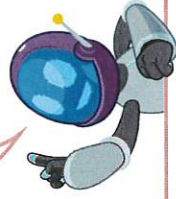
**ROCKY
MOUNTAIN**
National Park



Written by Sean McCollum

Focus Question

Where is Rocky Mountain National Park, and what can visitors see and do there?



Words to Know

autumn national park
blends peaks
Continental ranges
Divide

Connections

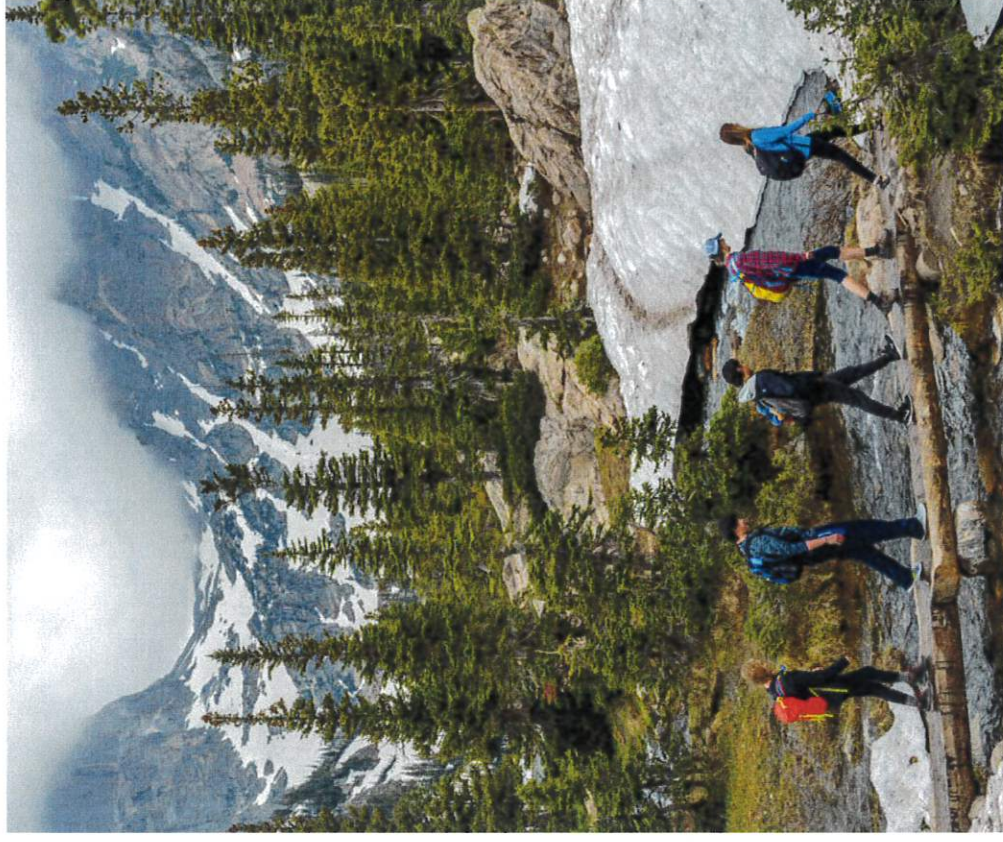
Writing and Art

In what season would you most like to visit the park? Draw a picture and write about it.

Science

Fold a piece of paper, then unfold it and lay it face down. Push the ends together to see how the Rocky Mountains formed. Discuss what you notice with a partner.

Still, anyone who can hike a mile or two can find a way to escape the crowd.



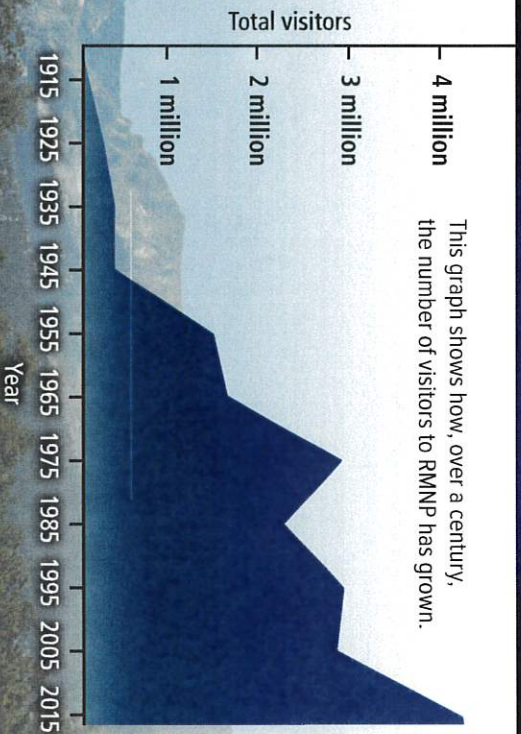
Most creeks in the park are icy cold. For many hikers, bridges like this one are a welcome sight!

A Popular Park

Each year, more than four million people visit RMNP from around the world. During the summer months, some parts of the park get crowded. Sometimes there are traffic jams.

Four Million and Counting

This graph shows how, over a century, the number of visitors to RMNP has grown.



Source: National Park Service



Rocky Mountain National Park

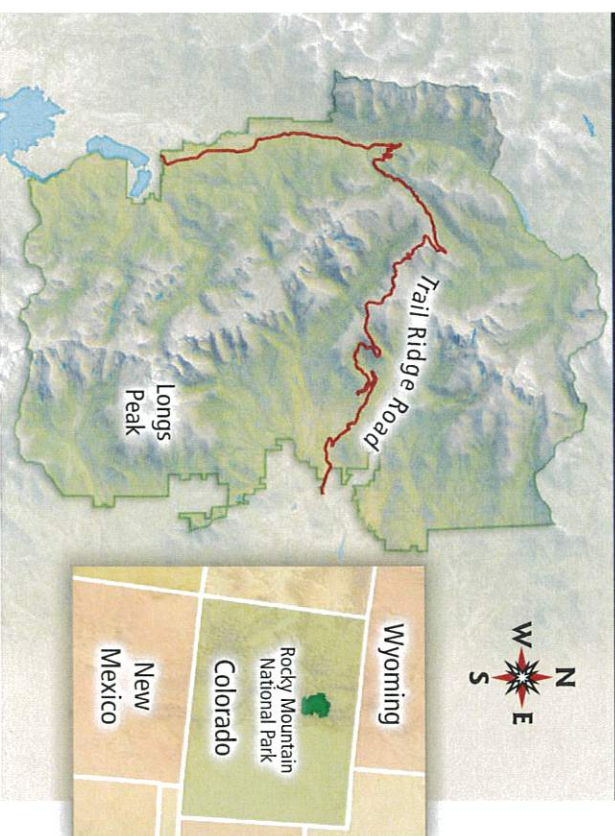


Table of Contents

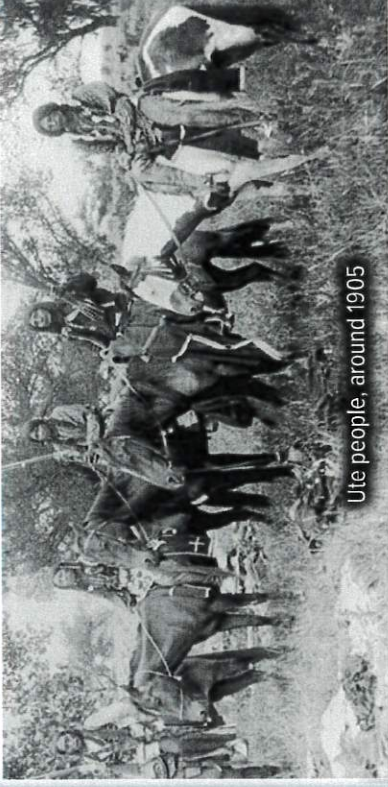
The Best of the Rockies	4
Young Mountains	5
From Moose to Marmots	7
Plan a Visit	11
A Popular Park	14
Glossary	16



First morning light burns off the fog on Dream Lake.

The Best of the Rockies
Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP), in Colorado, shows off the best of the Rocky Mountains.

Its air is fresh and clean. Its mountain lakes mirror high peaks above them. The park is home to mountain lions, moose, and many other wild animals. Nature lovers can enjoy the park by car or on foot.



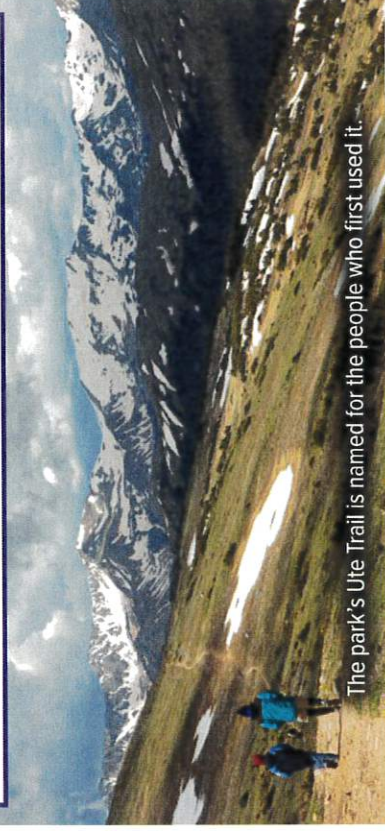
Ute people, around 1905

History of Rocky Mountain National Park

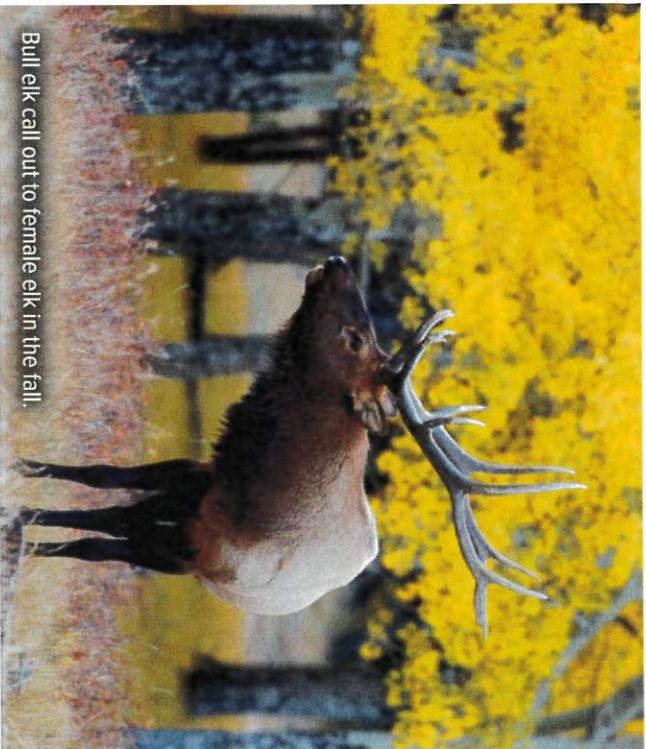
Native peoples once lived in and traveled through the land that is now Rocky Mountain National Park. They spent summers camped in the beautiful valleys.

Settlers and gold seekers began arriving in this part of the Rockies in the mid-1800s. For settlers headed west, these same mountains were hard to cross. They had to drive their wagons over the steep passes. Others built mining towns in the area.

In 1915, the president signed a law creating Rocky Mountain National Park. Today, much of the land that surrounds RMNP is also protected.



The park's Ute Trail is named for the people who first used it.



Bull elk call out to female elk in the fall.

People who love hiking can leave the sound of traffic behind. Some put their tents near mountain lakes and rushing creeks. Others follow rocky paths to climb the park's tallest mountains.

Autumn is a special time to visit the park. Aspen leaves turn bright yellow. People also come to watch and listen to elk.

Young Mountains

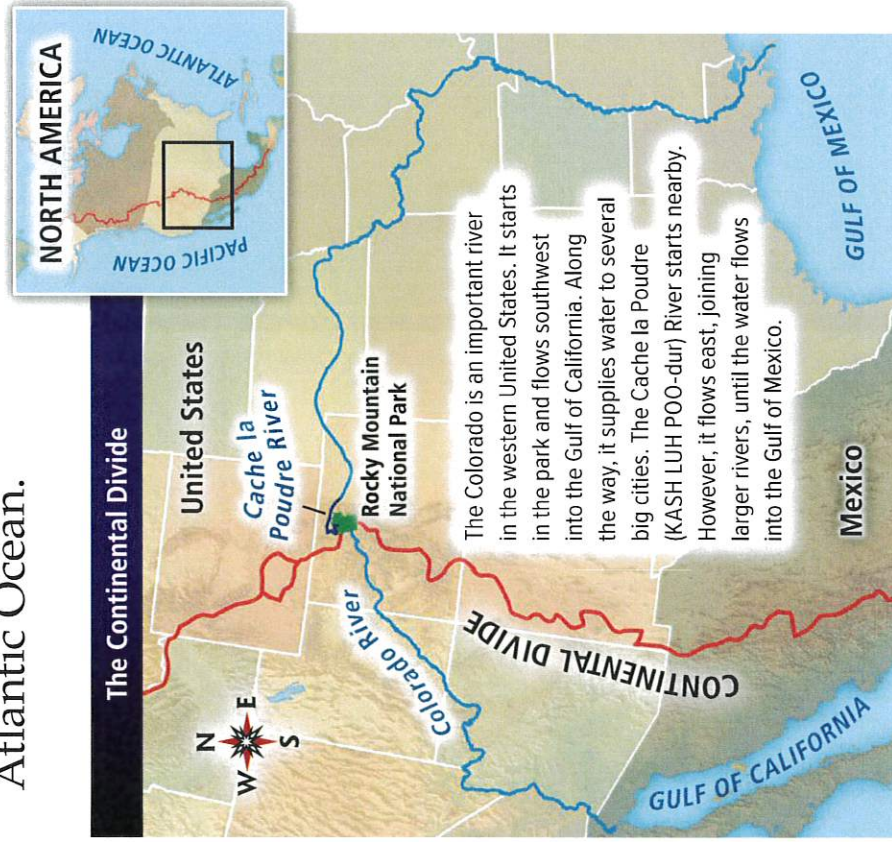
Rocky Mountain National Park is a small part of the Rockies. They stretch 3,000 miles (4,828 km) from Canada to New Mexico.

Compared to other mountain **ranges**, the Rockies are young. They were pushed up between one hundred and sixty-five million years ago.



Longs Peak (center) in the park is one of the tallest mountains in the Rockies.

The Rockies form the **Continental Divide**. The mountains divide which way water flows. Water on the western side flows west into the Pacific Ocean. Water on the eastern side flows east into the Atlantic Ocean.



Plan a Visit

One road inside the park lets drivers climb up and over the Continental Divide. This road is closed in winter, when snowdrifts can be more than 20 feet (6 m) deep.



Trail Ridge Road opens the last week in May if weather is good.



The western tanager is one of the most colorful birds in the park—and the country!

About 280 kinds of birds have been seen in RMNP. Eagles and crows ride on mountain winds. One bird stays on the ground and blends in with the earth. In winter, its feathers turn white and blend in with the snow.



summer feathers



winter feathers

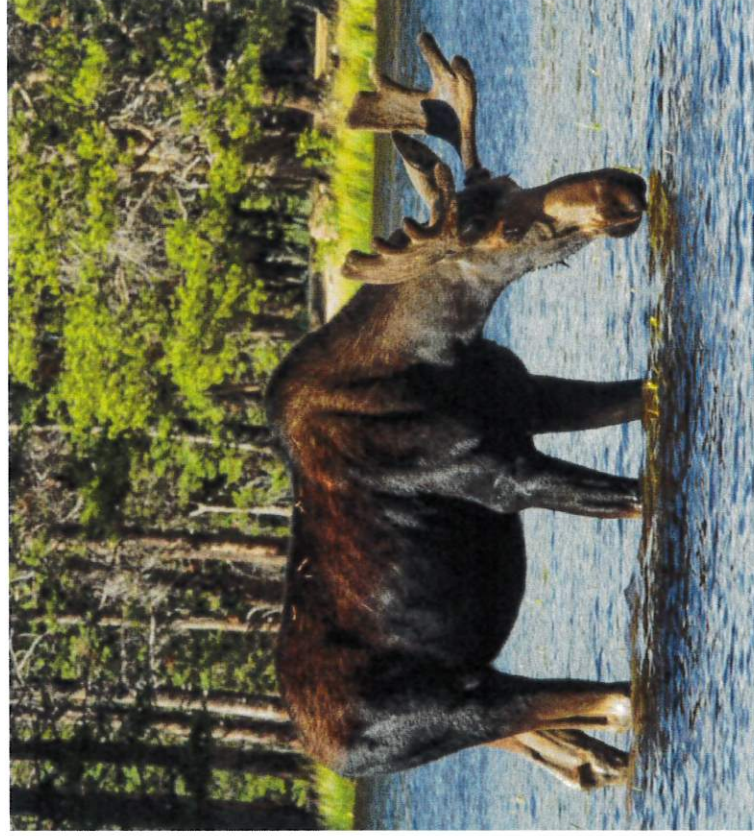
From Moose to Marmots

Rocky Mountain National Park has wet areas and forests of pine and aspen trees. Mountain wildflowers dot open areas with bright colors in summer. The trees stop growing at about 11,000 feet (3,353 m). This is called the *tree line*. Above this line, it's too cold and rocky for trees to grow.



This flower is one of the first to bloom in the park each year.

Different areas in RMNP are home to different animals. Elk and deer feed in the fields and forests. Moose wade in wet places and chomp plants there. A few bobcats, mountain lions, and black bears live in the park, too.



Moose eat a lot—up to 55 pounds (25 kg) a day. That's more than many seven-year-olds weigh!



The curled horns of a bighorn sheep can weigh more than 30 pounds (14 kg).

Some animals live above the tree line. They include bighorn sheep and marmots, which are one of the largest members of the squirrel family. Marmots can be spotted on warm, sunny rocks. If they sense danger, they squeak. In rocky places, pika dash around. They look like big hamsters but are more like rabbits.